

REMARKS

The indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claims 8, 9, 18 and 19 is appreciated.

Claims 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Nakamura et al. (US 5,768,095). The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Nakamura fails to disclose all that is claimed. Note that in order for an anticipation rejection to be proper, the anticipating reference must disclose exactly what is claimed. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Claims 21, 25 and 29 call for a 'rib' and the engagement of that rib with a groove of a deformable coupling extending from an inner surface of one of a bezel (front cover) and rear cover. In particular, the claims call for *at least one rib formed to project from a peripheral surface . . . wherein the rib is inserted in a groove*.

The Examiner erroneously refers to Nakamura's notch 57b' as corresponding to the claimed 'rib'. Additionally, the Examiner refers to Fig. 10A, stating that the "rib" is better seen in that figure.

FIGS. 10A and 10B are cross-sectional views of the front bezel 53 taken along line 10--10 in FIG. 6, with FIG. 10A specifically showing the condition when the rear cover 51 is attached, and with FIG. 10B specifically showing the condition when the rear cover 51 is detached. Looking to Fig. 10A, there is an arrow (←) labeled 57b', however, there is nothing illustrated to suggest that notch 57b' is a rib instead of a notch. Figs. 8 and 9 best illustrate the notch. All that can be seen in Fig. 10, in this regard, is the apparent width of the side edges of the front bezel 53.

The definition of a 'rib' (*i.e.*, something resembling a rib in form, position or use, as a supporting or strengthening part) is not met by Nakamura's description of a 'notch' (*i.e.*, an angular cut, indentation or hollow in an object, surface or edge) formed in the side edge of front bezel 53.

Note that Nakamura's notch 57b' does not project from a peripheral surface of the bezel nor the rear cover.

Note also that Nakamura does mention 'ribs', see elements 63a and 63a', and 63b and 63b', but these ribs do not embrace, engage nor are they **inserted** into a groove borne by a deformable coupling.

We note further, that Nakamura's rear cover 51 includes a side wall (see Figs. 4, 10A and 10B) from which latch 57b extends. Nakamura states "The latches 57a and 57b are integrally and symmetrically formed at the top ends of the side walls of the rear cover 51." The Examiner refers to latch 57b as corresponding to the claimed 'deformable coupling'. Nakamura further states "When the side wall of the rear cover 51 is pressed outward by force R, the latch 57b is displaced outward and can be disengaged from the notch 57b'."

Accordingly, it is Nakamura's side wall that is deformable, not latch 57b, and this side wall fails to meet the requirement that the deformable coupling extend from an inner surface of one of a bezel (front cover) and rear cover. Instead, the side wall defines the inner surface.

Further, the corner formed between latch 57b and the side wall fails to meet the definition of a groove.

Therefore, Nakamura fails to anticipate the claimed subject matter set forth by claims 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 32. "There must be no difference between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure, as viewed by a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention." *Scripps clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech, Inc.*, 927 F.2d 1565, 18 USPQ2d 1001, 18 USPQ2d 1896 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 32 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claims 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakamura et al. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claims 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31 depend from independent claims 21, 24 or 29, and thus include the features set forth by claims 21, 24 or 29. Accordingly, claims 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31 are deemed to be allowable over Nakamura for the same reasons as outlined regarding the §102(b) rejection.

Additionally, the claims call for one rib (or coupling) disposed at each corner portion of the

rear cover, and a corresponding coupling (or rib) disposed at each corner portion of the bezel.

The Examiner erroneously holds such positioning of the ribs and couplings in Nakamura to be a mere duplication of rearrangement of parts involving routine skill in the art (MPEP §2144.04).

Note that the intension and desire for Nakamura's positing of parts (latches and notches) is to make the disassembly and reassembly of the front (bezel) and rear lid portions of a lid relatively simple operations. Nakamura's description of Figs. 3A and 3B and Figs. 10A and 10B outline this simple procedure. See col. 6, line 62-col. 7, line 6 and col. 9, line 61-col. 10, line 10.

Placing latches and notches in the four corners of the front (bezel) and rear lid portions will not allow the front (bezel) and rear lid portions to be separated in the manner described by Nakamura. It is quite understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the side walls of the rear lid portion which are easily deformable along a central portion of the side wall, where as, the side walls would not be deformable near the four corners.

Accordingly, duplicating Nakamura's parts would require more steps in separating the two lid portions, and repositioning those parts to the four corners would prevent the desired separation from being performed at all.

Such a modification would destroy the intended purpose of Nakamura's device such that it would no longer be able to function as intended, and such destruction is an important indication of non-obviousness, see *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Accordingly, the rejection is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 29 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Lee at al. (US 6,587,166). The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for

the following reason(s).

Looking to Lee, we note that the Examiner refers us to Lee's bezel 500, panel support (main chassis in Lee) 400, rear cover 100, and a "rib" 450 (illustrated in Fig. 9). Element 450, however, is described by and illustrated in Lee as a "coupling hole" (groove) which is not the same as nor equivalent to a 'rib'.

Additionally, the Examiner equates Lee's protrusions 535 with the claimed *deformable coupling bearing a groove*. Lee describes protrusions 535 (Fig. 10) that are formed at the rear surface of the front case 500 along its edge, which are inserted into coupling holes 450 to be fixed to the main chassis (panel support) 400. Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, there is no *groove* (illustrated or not) born by Lee's protrusions 535. As can be seen in Fig. 10 protrusions 535 has a hook (unlabeled) extending inwards to engage coupling hole 450. This hook is similar to the Applicant's hook 23 (Fig. 3).

The claims require that the (*ribs*) coupling holes 450 extend from a peripheral surface of the bezel 500 or the rear cover 100. In Lee, however, coupling holes 450 are borne by the sidewall of **panel support (main chassis) 400**. See col. 9, lines 37-39.

Accordingly, Lee fails to anticipate the invention set forth by claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 29 and 30, and the rejection is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claims 6, 7 and 15-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakamura et al. in view of Lee et al. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claims 6, 7 and 15-17 are deemed to be allowable over the applied art at least for the same reasons discussed above with respect to their parent claims, as Lee fails to teach or suggest modifying Nakamura to include the features noted above as lacking in Nakamura.

Additionally, claim 6 calls for *at least four stops disposed to be adjacent to four corner portions of a rear surface of the bezel, and protrude from said rear surface of the bezel to engage the panel support and prevent the panel support from moving across a plane of the panel.*

Nakamura's liquid crystal display (LCD) panel 52 is sandwiched between the front bezel 53 and the back member (*panel support*) 61. As shown in Nakamura's Fig. 9 two pairs of ribs 63a and 63a', and 63b and 63b' are provided on the respective sides of the back member 61 to restrict the movement of latches 57a and 57b. Accordingly these sides of back member 61 overlap a peripheral edge of front bezel 53 thereby preventing the back member from moving across the LCD panel 52.

Since back member (*panel support*) 61 is already restricted from movement, one of ordinary skill in the art would find no motivation in Lee to modify Nakamura.

Uniroyal, Inc. v Rudkin-Wiley Corp., 837 F.2d 1044, 5 USPQ2d 1434 (Fed. Cir. 1988) states: "Something in the prior art as a whole must suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination"; and cites *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 1462, 221 USPQ 481, 488 (Fed. Cir. 1984), which cites *In re Imperato*, 486 F.2d 585, 179 USPQ 703 (CCPA 1973).

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 6 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

We will take time here to note that, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, element 140 in Fig. 2 of Lee are disclosed as sidewalls 140 formed by extending to a predetermined height from the four

edges of the rear case 100. These sidewalls are not 'ribs'. And there is no disclosure that sidewalls 140 contacted with each stop (protrusions 535) to force the hook of each stop toward the edge of the panel support to support the engagement of the hook and the edge of the panel support. Here, the Examiner merely makes a visual comparison between Lee's Figs. 10 and 15, neither of which show element 140 in contact with element 535.

Further, there is no showing in any of Lee's figures supporting the Examiner's assertion that the edge of the panel support (400) is formed with a projection allowing the hook of each stop to overlap the projection to support the engagement of the hook and the edge of the panel support. Lee clearly describes that the hook of each stop (535) engage coupling holes 450 formed on sidewalls of the main chassis 400 shown in FIG. 9.

There is no teaching in Lee which would have moved one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nakamura to incorporate any of the features described by Lee, as no advantage will be gained by doing so. See *In re Sernaker*, 702 F.2d 989, 217 USPQ 1 (Fed. Cir. 1983) which states: "prior art references in combination do not make an invention obvious unless something in the prior art references would suggest the advantage to be derived from combining their teachings."

It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one skilled in the art. *In re Wesslau*, 353 F.2d 238, 241, 147 USPQ 391, 393 (CCPA 1965); see also *In re Mercer*, 515 F.2d 1161, 1165-66, 185 USPQ 774, 778 (CCPA 1975).

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 6-9 and 15-19 is deemed to be in error and should be

withdrawn.

Claims, 3, 10 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Lee et al. in view of Sasai et al. (US 6,426,803). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

First, claim 20 depends from claim 27 which has not been rejected in view of Lee. Claim 27 has been rejected once under §103 in view of Nakamura. See page 5, paragraph number 7 of the final Office action. Accordingly, the rejection is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Second, claims 3 and 10 depend from claim 21 and thus include all the features of claim 21. Accordingly, claims 3 and 10 are deemed allowable over the applied art for the same reasons argued above with respect to the §102(e) rejection in view of Lee, because Sasai fails to teach or disclose the features noted as lacking in Lee.

Third, in the present invention the front cover (bezel) and rear cover are connected to each other by the engagement of the ribs and deformable coupling/groove. No screws are involved. Sasai's upper cover 200 from the lower cover 100 are coupled similarly.

Lee, however, uses screws 538 (Fig. 15) fixed to bosses 132 of the rear case 100 via the coupling hole 532 formed at the lower edge of the front case 500, and also uses locking portions 160 (see Figs. 2 and 15 (misnumbered 130)) of the rear case 100 which are inserted into the grooves 510 formed at the upper wall of the front case 500.

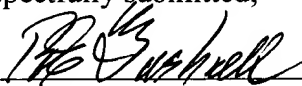
Accordingly, no access holes for tool insertion are needed in Lee in order to separate the front case (bezel) 500 from the rear cover 100.

Accordingly, the rejection is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

The examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, withdraw the objections and/or rejections and pass the application to issue in view of the above amendments and/or remarks.

A fee of \$910.00 is incurred by the submission of the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) (\$790.00) and one month extension of time (\$120.00). Should the other fees be incurred, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of such fees.

Respectfully submitted,



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